

2015 Consumer Confidence Report

Mount Toro Ranchos MWS

June 24, 2016

We test the drinking water quality for many constituents as required by state and federal regulations. This report shows the results of our monitoring for the period of January 1 – December 31, 2015.

Este informe contiene información muy importante sobre su agua potable. Tradúzcalo ó hable con alguien que lo entienda bien.

Type of water source: The Mount Toro Ranchos water system is located in Central Monterey County and serves the Mount Toro Ranchos Subdivision. The drinking water source for the Mount Toro Ranchos MWS is two wells one of which is a back-up well. The reported results are for the primary Well #2 as Well #1 was not used during this reporting period.

Drinking Water Source Assessment: A source water assessment was conducted for the Well 02 of the Mount Toro Ranchos Mutual Water System in August 2002. The source is considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants: Grazing, Septic systems – low density. The system is treating for Iron and Manganese with Ozone and is also chlorination at the well. A copy of the complete report may be viewed at Monterey County Health Department, 1270 Natividad Rd., Room 109, Salinas, California.

For more information, contact: MCSI Water Systems Management Phone: (831) 659-5360 Fax: (831) 659-3166

TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is economically and technologically feasible. Secondary MCLs are set to protect the odor, taste, and appearance of drinking water.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA).

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level (MRDL): The highest level of a disinfectant allowed in drinking water. There is convincing evidence that addition of a disinfectant is necessary for control of microbial contaminants.

Maximum Residual Disinfectant Level Goal (MRDLG): The level of a drinking water disinfectant below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MRDLGs do not reflect the benefits of the use of disinfectants to control microbial contaminants.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs and MRDLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and water treatment requirements.

Secondary Drinking Water Standards (SDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect taste, odor, or appearance of the drinking water. Contaminants with SDWSs do not affect the health at the MCL levels.

Treatment Technique (TT): A required process intended to reduce the level of a contaminant in drinking water.

Regulatory Action Level (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements that a water system must follow.

Variances and Exemptions: State Board permission to exceed an MCL or not comply with a treatment technique under certain conditions.

ND: not detectable at testing limit

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter (mg/L)

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter (ug/L)

ppt: parts per trillion or nanograms per liter (ng/L)

ppq: parts per quadrillion or picogram per liter (pg/L)

pCi/L: picocuries per liter (a measure of radiation)

The sources of drinking water (both tap and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

- *Microbial contaminants*, such as viruses and bacteria that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.
- *Inorganic contaminants*, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban stormwater runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.
- *Pesticides and herbicides* that may come from a variety of sources such as agriculture, urban stormwater runoff, and residential uses.
- *Organic chemical contaminants*, including synthetic and volatile organic chemicals that are byproducts of industrial processes and petroleum production, and can also come from gas stations, urban stormwater runoff, agricultural application, and septic systems.
- *Radioactive contaminants*, that can be naturally-occurring or be the result of oil and gas production and mining activities.

In order to ensure that tap water is safe to drink, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) and the State Water Resources Control Board (State Board) prescribe regulations that limit the amount of certain contaminants in water provided by public water systems. State Board regulations also establish limits for contaminants in bottled water that provide the same protection for public health. Some of the data, though representative of the water quality, are more than one year old.

Water Quality Data Tables

The tables below list all of the drinking water contaminants that we detected during the most recent sampling for the constituent. The presence of contaminants in the water does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. Unless otherwise noted, the data presented in these tables are from testing done in the calendar year of the report. The State Board allows us to monitor for certain contaminants less than once per year because the concentrations of these contaminants do not change frequently.

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF COLIFORM BACTERIA					
Microbiological Contaminant(s)	Highest # Detected in a Month	# Of Months in Violation	MCL	MCLG	Typical Source
Total Coliform, Bacteria	0	0	No more than 1 positive monthly sample	0	Naturally present in the environment
Fecal Coliform/E Coli	0	0	A routine sample and a repeat sample are total coliform positive and one of these is also fecal coliform or E. coli positive.	0	Human & animal fecal waste

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING LEAD AND COPPER							
Contaminant(s) (units)	Number of Site Collected	PHG	AL	90 th Percentile Level Detected	# of Samples > AL	Sample Date	Typical Source
Copper (ppm)	5	0.3	1.3	0.507	0	9/2013	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; erosion of natural deposits; leaching from wood preservatives
Lead (ppb)	5	0.2	15	6.5	0	9/2013	Internal corrosion of household plumbing systems; Erosion of natural deposits

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING THE DETECTION OF RADIOACTIVITY						
Contaminant(s) (units)	PHG/ (MCLG)	AL	Level Detected Avg.	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source
Gross Alpha Activity	(0)	15	7.15		9/2013	Erosion of natural deposits
Radium 228	0.019	5	0.102	ND-0.204	2008	Erosion of natural deposits

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A PRIMARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Contaminant(s) (units)	PHG/ (MCLG)	MCL	Level Detected	Sample Date	Typical Source
Arsenic (ppb)	0.004	10	1	12/2015	Erosion of natural deposits; runoff from orchards; glass and electronics production wastes
Barium (ppm)	2	1	0.114	12/2015	Discharges of oil drilling wastes and from metal refineries; erosion of natural deposits
Chromium (ppb)	(100)	50	10	12/2015	Discharge from steel and pulp mills and chrome plating; erosion of natural deposits.
Fluoride (ppm)	1	2	0.7	12/2015	Erosion of natural deposits; water additive that promotes strong teeth; discharge from fertilizer and aluminum factories
Nitrate (N) (ppm)	10	10	ND	12/2015	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposit
Nitrite (N) (ppm)	1	1	0.4	12/2005	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use; leaching from septic tanks and sewage; erosion of natural deposit

DETECTION OF CONTAMINANTS WITH A SECONDARY DRINKING WATER STANDARD

Contaminant(s) (units)	PHG/ (MCLG)	MCL	Level Detected (AVG)	Range	Sample Date	Typical Source
Chloride (ppm)	N/A	500	119		12/2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; sea water influence
Color (units)	N/A	15	50		12/2015	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Copper (ppm)	N/A	1	0.007		12/2015	Internal corrosion of household plumbing, erosion of natural deposits, leaching from wood preservatives
Odor (units)	N/A	3	3		12/2015	Naturally-occurring organic materials
Iron (ppb)	N/A	300	(3988)	3728-4127	2015	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Iron (ppb) post filtration	N/A	300	(2.5)	ND-10	2015	Leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Manganese (ppb)	N/A	50	(930.5)	898-971	2015	Leaching from natural deposits
Manganese –post filtration	NA	50	ND		2015	Leaching from natural deposits
Specific Conductivity	N/A	1600	1072		12/2015	Substances that form natural deposits; sea water influence
Sulfate (ppm)	N/A	500	79		12/2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits; industrial wastes
Total Dissolved Solids (ppm)	N/A	1000	660		12/2015	Runoff/leaching from natural deposits
Turbidity (NTU)	N/A	5	29**		12/2012	Soil runoff

**** Turbidity in the distribution was ND – 0.10 in 2013**

SAMPLE RESULTS FOR SODIUM AND HARDNESS

Contaminant(s) (units)	MCL	Level Detected	Sample Date	Typical Source
Alkalinity CaCO ₃ (ppm)	N/A	303	12/2015	Generally found in ground and surface water
Sodium (ppm)	N/A	81	12/2015	Salt present in the water and is generally naturally-occurring
Hardness (ppm)	N/A	364	12/2015	Sum of polyvalent cations present in the water, generally magnesium and calcium, and are usually naturally-occurring
pH (units)	N/A	7.0	12/2015	A measurement of acidity, 7.0 being neutral

SAMPLE RESULTS SHOWING DISINFECTION BYPRODUCTS

Contaminant(s) (units)	PHG (MCLG)	MCL	Level Detected	Sample Date	Typical Source
Bromate (ppb)	0.1	10	ND -1	2013	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection
Total Trihalomethanes (ppb)	N/A	80	24	9/2010	Byproduct of drinking water chlorination
Haloacetic Acids (ppb)	N/A	60	7.3	9/2010	Byproduct of drinking water disinfection

Additional Information on Drinking Water

Drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or other immune system disorders, some elderly, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. USEPA/Centers for Disease Control (CDC) guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbial contaminants are available from the Safe Water Drinking Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead Statement for Community Water Systems: If present, elevated levels of lead can cause serious health problems, especially for pregnant women and young children. Lead in drinking water is primarily from materials and components associated with service lines and home plumbing. Mt. Toro Ranchos Mutual Water System is responsible for providing high quality drinking water, but cannot control the variety of materials used in plumbing components. When your water has been sitting for several hours, you can minimize the potential for lead exposure by flushing your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using water for drinking or cooking. If you are concerned about lead in drinking water, you may wish to have your water tested. Information on lead in drinking water, testing methods, and steps you can take to minimize exposure is available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline or at <http://www.epa.gov/lead>.

Summary Information for Contaminants Exceeding an MCL, MRDL, AL, or Violation:

- *Turbidity* has no health effects. However, high levels of turbidity can interfere with disinfection and provide a medium for microbial growth. Turbidity may indicate the presence of disease-causing organisms. These organisms include bacteria, viruses, and parasites that can cause symptoms such as nausea, cramps, diarrhea, and associated headaches. The turbidity tested in the distribution system met the MCL standard.
- *Color and Iron* are Secondary Drinking Water Standard Contaminants and are set to protect you against unpleasant aesthetic effects such as color, taste, odor, and the staining of plumbing fixtures, and clothing while washing. This is not a health (primary) constituent. Well #1 was tested for Iron in 2015. These results were not included because the water was not used during this reporting period.
- *Manganese* was over the notification level of 50 ug/l. The notification level for manganese is used to protect consumers from neurological effects. High levels of manganese in people have been shown to result in effects of the nervous system. The water system treats for iron and manganese. The water system performs field tests weekly. Well #1 was tested in 2015. These results were not included because the water was not used during this reporting period.

For Systems Providing Ground Water as a Source of Drinking Water

SAMPLING RESULTS SHOWING FECAL INDICATOR-POSITIVE GROUND WATER SOURCE SAMPLES					
Microbiological Contaminants (complete if fecal-indicator detected)	Total No. of Detections	Sample Dates	MCL [MRDL]	PHG (MCLG) [MRDLG]	Typical Source of Contaminant
<i>E. coli</i>	(In the year)/0		0	(0)	Human and animal fecal waste

Summary Information for Fecal Indicator-Positive Ground Water Source Samples, Uncorrected Significant Deficiencies, or Violation of Ground Water TT

- None

System Improvements and Updates:

- None

Conservation and Drought Tips:

- Contact MCSI at (831) 653-5360 for further information.